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BOROUGH OF PUDSEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1945.

E. ORMOND BOWIE
L.A.H.I., D.P.H., L.M.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1945

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: ALDERMAN R. OGDEN.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR T. CROFT.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR — ALDERMAN G. P. JACKSON.

Alderman S. WILCOCK.

Councillor J. W. BINKS,

„ Mrs. K. M. DELL,

„ E. DUFTON,

„ R. G. HAINSWORTH,

„ D. V. HODGSON,

„ MISS S. M. E. MUSGRAVE,

„ P. W. WOOD.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Members of the Health and Housing Committee, together with the following co-opted Ladies:—

Mrs. G. P. JACKSON,

Mrs. C. ROBINSON.

Mrs. J. TORDOFF,

Mrs. C. A. PEARSON,

Mrs. S. WILCOCK.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

E. ORMOND BOWIE, L.A.H.I., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent—

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

L. EASTWOOD, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing (Hons.).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

W. GOODCHILD, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods), R.S.I. (Scotland). (Resigned 27/4/45).

H. NUSSEY, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I. (Appointed 1/6/45).

Health Visitors—

Mrs. N. CLAYTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. G. M. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Municipal Midwives—

Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. B. O'BYRNE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. DRAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 21/12/45).

Miss L. HOLLAND, S.C.M. (Part-time). (Resigned 9/12/45).

Miss N. S. WAINWRIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Gas and Air Analgesia Cert. (Appointed 1/11/45).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

Mr. F. W. GOYDER, M.B., F.R.C.S. (England), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London). (Resigned June, 1945).

Mr. G. HYMAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), F.R.C.S. (England). (Appointed September, 1945).

Physiotherapists—

Miss G. FABIAN.

Mr. P. GAUNT, C.S.M.M.G. (Part-time).

Wartime Nursery—Providence House—

MATRON—MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Wartime Nursery—Littlemoor Road—

MATRON—MISS E. I. SPENCE, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Housekeeping (Cert.)). (Resigned July, 1945).

SUPERINTENDENT MATRON—MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 1/4/45).

Clerical Staff—

Mrs. A. M. PEET.

Mrs. R. ARMITAGE.

Miss N. W. McEVOY. (Resigned 12/10/45).

Miss A. WEBSTER. (Appointed 22/10/45).

Public Health Department,
St. Lawrence House,
Pudsey.

October, 1946.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since my last report the clouds of War have rolled by, and important happenings have crowded in upon us, as if waiting for the passing of the conflagration, which left in its wake of destruction much that has needed attention, and opportunity has been taken for reorganisation on lines, better, stronger and more hopeful than they were in the past. In the latter part of this terrible tornado of destruction the atom has at last actually been split, opening up an avenue for the future of vast possibilities, strange as it may seem for good, as in the realms of Science, especially Medicine; although its original intention was merely that of destruction, and destruction on such a scale as to appal the human mind, and leave us aghast. At the time we did not know where all this would end. Hiroshima left us speechless and in great fear for the future lest it would perhaps be our turn next. But strangely enough, after that terrible holocaust, the War in the East rapidly ended, and as if by magic a new world has opened itself before us, waiting our improvements, and all our goodwill and intelligence to make it different and better than the one that had been so terribly destroyed by six years of War, and finally, blown up as it were, by the atomic bomb. Here in Pudsey, we have seen practically nothing of this destruction. We have been fortunate, tucked away as we are, amongst the rollings hills and dales, and moorland, of this part of Yorkshire, and Life seems to have been but little changed for the storm that has swept, almost by our doors, but left us untouched. And so we may appear to have rapidly adjusted ourselves to everyday things, and once again taken on our normal, if not usual, tenor of our lives. The enormous work in which Civil Defence engaged us, and took of our time, and willing and ready energy, is over, and has left us, I believe, better men and women, and better able to understand one another after work well done, and I must say we gave a good account of ourselves, and justified our existence as very loyal citizens of this realm. And so, in this attitude of mind, knowing of what we all have done, and endured since September, 1939, we came back in this atmosphere, relieved of the alarms and excursions of War, to our various callings, prepared I believe, to do better than we have done before, and look each other in the face with that frankness that is always engendered amongst those who have worked together honestly and truly, and fought their way successfully to the goal at which they were striving.

So the office appears changed; it is changed. It lacks the strain and high tension of expectant disaster, and even calamity, that seems to have unwittingly got hold of each one of us. There is now more peace, contentment, and resignation to the happenings and eventualities of the new life that awaits us, coupled with the hopefulness, and energy that seem to have gained new strength

after their passage through these terrible War years. And so we have taken the changes in the various Departments in the spirit that one should, as it was something that was expected would occur now that the strain was over, when men and women would be returning to their usual avocations. There are new faces no doubt, as we would expect, as some have left us to better themselves, taking with them, the knowledge and experience gained whilst serving with us. Others have married, and yet others again who have helped during these years (coming to help us from the quiet comfort of their homes), have gone back for a well earned rest after work well done.

Those that have come back do not appear to me to be the same men and women. Really, they are not the same, they have undergone experience that none of them little dreamed of, seen countries and places and undergone hardships that I am sure will make them better citizens of the future; help them to understand the greatness, peculiarities and differences of these various "out-posts of Empire," their vastness and extent, and how great was the undertaking of their forefathers, who have handed on to them a heritage, which they must in all fairness maintain. All this makes for good citizenship. We will be better men and women in the future for these experiences, and there will not be that foolish misunderstanding of race, and the degradation of "colour" which only has ignorance and misconception for the peculiar angles of thought that it has taken.

Our work in Pudsey, during these years has gone on steadily, and it is amazing to recollect how we have carried on with depleted and varied staff during that period, which only goes to show that we need not despair of the types of men and women with whom we have to work, and associate in this present age.

And in this atmosphere which I have endeavoured to place before you, I have nothing but pleasure in recording the fact that the work has gone on pleasantly and smoothly, and the health of the town has been such that we can be justly proud of the high standard that we have reached in all Departments of our Public Health activities.

The incidence of measles has loomed very large in our statistics as the table of notifiable diseases shows. There you will find 507 cases of this disease recorded, and if this number were deducted from the total incidence of disease in this Borough for 1945, which is 637 cases, it will give a figure which will compare extremely favourably with the contiguous Boroughs. Thus, Pudsey, has every reason to be justifiably proud of its Public Health activities during 1945.

In conclusion I beg to offer my sincere thanks to all those who have helped me in my work during the year. Their co-operation and good fellowship have been much appreciated by myself, and I wish to record the good relationship that still exists between the present Chairman, Alderman R. Ogden, and myself, and I am much indebted to him for help and assistance to me whenever

it has been necessary to approach him on any matter in connection with the health of this Borough.

I once again offer my best thanks to my colleagues in the Borough, to the County Tuberculosis Officer, and to members of the Ministry of Health in Leeds, who have been so helpful, and finally to my staff, without whose help and co-operation it must have been impossible for me to carry on the many and varied duties connected with this Department, deficient as it is of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. ORMOND BOWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Population	29,000
Population at 1931 Census	24,575
(Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937).	
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,819
Rateable Value for General Rate	£161,673
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£620

The Borough is divided into 7 Wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	355	176	179
Illegitimate	35	20	15
Total	390	196	194
Still, Legitimate	14	5	9
Illegitimate	2	2	—
Total	16	7	9
Total Births	406	203	203

BIRTH RATES

	1944	1945
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	15.55	13.45
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	32.19	39.4
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.07	14.00

DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population).

	1944	1945
All Causes (Crude)	13.27	11.45
Phthisis	0.31	0.41
Respiratory Diseases	1.9	1.17
Cancer	1.9	1.7
Heart Disease	3.7	3.7
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births):—		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.00
Other puerperal causes	0.00	0.00
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	28.82	28.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.3	25.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00	57.1

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1945.

	Pudsey	England and Wales
Birth Rate (per 1,000 resident population)	14.5	16.1
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 resident population) ...	0.6	0.46
Infant Mortality Rate	28.2	46.0
Maternal Mortality Rate:—		
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.24
(b) From other causes	0.00	1.22
Total (a and b)	0.00	1.46

Death Rates.

Per 1,000 Civilian Population:—

All causes	12.3	11.4
Measles	0.00	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria	0.07	0.02
Influenza	0.07	0.08

Per 1,000 Live Births:—

Deaths under 1 year of age	28.2	46.0
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	2.5	5.6

DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PUDSEY M.B.

	1944			1945		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	2	7	7	3	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	2	2	—	2
Syphilitic Diseases	1	1	2	1	—	1
Influenza	3	—	3	2	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer	23	32	55	28	22	50
Diabetes	2	2	4	2	2	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	25	45	70	15	23	38
Heart Disease	56	41	97	55	45	100
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	3	10	5	6	11
Bronchitis	19	17	36	11	12	23
Pneumonia	7	4	11	3	2	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	2	8	5	1	6
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2	2	—	2
Diarrohea under 2 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
Appendicitis	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	3	6	9	3	7	10
Nephritis	2	6	8	6	6	12
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	3	—	3	2	5	7
Congenital Malformations, birth injury, etc.	4	1	5	2	4	6
Suicide	2	3	5	1	1	2
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	2	4	6	3	8	11
All Other Causes	14	23	37	8	16	24
	191	194	385	166	166	332

SECTION B — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. STAFF.

Full details of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this Report.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

One Ambulance and one Sitting Case Car are provided by the Council for the removal of non-infectious cases, medical, maternity or accident, and this service is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Particulars of the cases dealt with are given as under.

Month	Medical Cases	Street Accidents	Works Accidents	Public Assistance	Total
January	111	6	5	10	132
February	103	7	3	11	124
March	107	9	—	9	125
April	147	8	7	5	166
May	132	7	3	5	147
June	129	10	2	5	146
July	132	4	1	4	141
August	122	6	1	—	129
September	121	4	2	1	128
October	129	3	2	2	136
November	144	5	1	5	155
December	121	2	2	2	127
	1497	71	29	59	1656

For the removal of cases to the Isolation Hospital a special ambulance is available from the Bradford City Health Department through the Calverley Joint Hospital.

3. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

These arrangements have been fully described in the Annual Report for 1944, and have remained unchanged during the year under review.

During the year, 47 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 15 to St. James's Hospital, and 26 to Staincliffe County Hospital. 3 women were admitted to Clayton Institution. The Pudsey Borough Council accept responsibility for the payment of the cost of treatment for these cases, and the cost is recovered from the patient according to our scale of income.

4. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In July of this year I discussed the Midwifery Services of this Borough with Dr. Anderson of the West Riding County Council, the outcome of which was that the Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association have agreed that the District Nurse Midwife in Farsley shall restrict her Midwifery bookings to 30 cases a year, and the County Council requested me to place a Midwife in the area to take over surplus cases, and so enable the Nurse to comply with the instruction.

The County Council agreed to the appointment of a fourth Midwife in the Borough as a temporary expedient, with the discharge of Nurse Holland, who is part-time, the matter to be again gone into after a period of 12 months from the date of the new appointment.

Nurse N. S. Wainwright was appointed for the Calverley and Farsley area, and took up her duties on the 1st November, 1945. She holds the Gas and Air Analgesia certificate. Nurse Holland the part-time Midwife left on the 9th December, 1945, and Nurse Drake resigned on the 21st December, 1945. This left us at the end of the year with three whole-time Midwives, but a fourth Midwife has been appointed, as requested by the County Council, who also holds the Gas and Air Analgesia Certificate, and she will take up her duties on the 15th January, 1946.

The Midwives are available to act in the capacity of either Midwife or Maternity Nurse as required.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	6

Work of Domiciliary Midwives.

Patients undelivered at end of 1944	70
New Bookings, 1945	228
Delivery (excl. abortion) at home	186
Abortions	—
Transfer to Hospital	14
Transfer out of District	2
Not pregnant	—
Undelivered at end of 1945	96

Transferred Notifications.

199 (48.65%) of the births took place outside Pudsey, mainly in Leeds and Bradford.

Institutional Confinements.

During the year, 47 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 15 to St. James's Hospital, and 26 to Staincliffe County Hospital. 3 women were admitted to Clayton Institution.

5. PREMATURE INFANTS.

There were 7 premature babies notified, 6 of whom weighed 5½lbs. or less. One died at 8 hours, the cause of death being prematurity, a second at five days, the cause of death being asthenia and prematurity, and a third died in Bradford Children's Hospital at two weeks, the cause of death being prematurity.

The family Doctor was in attendance and was assisted by the Midwife of the area who had previously been engaged.

6. HEALTH VISITORS.

Three full-time and one part-time Health Visitors are employed by the Borough Council to do the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. During the year 8,766 visits were made by these Health Visitors, particulars of which follow, along with particulars of visits made during the last five years:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Live Births	329	408	389	451	390
Still Births	13	13	14	15	16
Visits to Infants :—					
Under 1 year (new)	358	440	442	509	433
Under 1 year (total)	1754	2387	2349	2148	2255
Visits to Children 1-5 yrs	3024	5315	4566	4061	4912
Visits to expectant mothers :					
First	56	196	115	124	124
Total	142	269	179	221	224
Visits re Infant life protection	18	17	8	8	9
Other visits	250	291	441	256	809
Total	5602	8915	8100	7327	8766

7. NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is carried out by five District Nursing Associations as follows, and the arrangements are fully described in the Annual

Report for 1944. The District Nurses do not undertake the nursing of cases of infectious diseases:—

Pudsey District Nurse Association,
 Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association,
 Calverley District Nursing Association,
 Rodley District Nursing Association,
 Bradford District Nursing Association.

8. CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS (Infant Welfare).

Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey; Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley, and Chapel Street, Calverley. The Infant Welfare Clinic which was carried on at 90, Tyersal Terrace, Tyersal, was closed on the 31st July, 1945. The owner of the premises served upon the County Council a notice to quit, and arrangements were made by the County Council accordingly. This Clinic is much needed in the Tyersal Estate, and I trust that urgent steps be taken to re-establish it.

The Medical Officer of Health attends personally at all the clinics.

The following attendances were made at the Infant Welfare Clinics during the year, and I also append herewith a comparative list of numbers attending the Child Welfare Clinics from the year 1941:—

NAME OF CENTRE					Total Attendances	
					Age 0-1	Age 1-5
Pudsey Clinic	...	...	...	...	2383	1051
Farsley Clinic	...	...	...	...	1086	573
Calverley Clinic	...	...	...	...	699	789
Tyersal Clinic	...	...	...	...	366	73
Totals					4534	2486

Child Welfare Clinics.

	Number of Children on the Register.				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
PUDSEY					
Under 1 year	203	158	320	371	160
1 to 5 years	178	126	148	201	374
FARSLEY					
Under 1 year	216	213	204	185	76
1 to 5 years	118	128	89	104	181
CALVERLEY					
Under 1 year	32	36	44	50	37
1 to 5 years	93	98	111	132	115
TYERSAL *					
Under 1 year	—	21	38	47	17
1 to 5 years	—	30	24	23	43

* This Clinic was opened in August, 1942, and closed on 31st July, 1945.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of live births registered	329	408	389	451	390
New patients (under 1 yr)	314	382	387	437	372
New patients (1-5 years)	61	35	78	80	57
New patients (total)	375	417	465	517	429
Total attendances : (under 1 year)	3874	6039	5917	5740	4534
Total attendances : (1-5 years)	2002	2169	3152	2854	2486
Total Attendances	5876	8208	9069	8594	7020
Total No. of Clinic Session	153	165	194	224	221
Average attendance per session	38	50	47	38	31

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with regard to the vaccination work done during 1945 :—

Vaccination Return respecting the Vaccination of children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1945.								
Registration Districts comprised in the Borough	No. of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1945	Successfully vaccinated	Insusceptible	Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received	Died unvaccinated	Removed to district known	Removed and not found	Postponed
Pudsey	130	35	1	85	5	2	8	1
Calverley	106	32	1	73	4	4	10	2
Total	236	67	2	158	9	6	18	3

9. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

25 Illegitimate children were notified during the year. The Health Visitors of the various areas visit them regularly and report on their condition, and all their reports have been satisfactory. The children, without exception, attend the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough.

10. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinics remain popular and well attended. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend these Clinics once a month up to the eighth month and then weekly until delivery. Cases showing any abnormality are referred to the Consultant Obstetricians at Leeds Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds. The Ante-Natal Clinics are held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, and Chapel Street, Calverley. I also arranged in September for an Ante-Natal Clinic to be held at the Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley, to relieve the congestion at Pudsey. This is held on Tuesday afternoons along with the Infant Welfare Clinic, and has become so popular that I contemplate holding this on Friday afternoons. The expectant mothers from Tyersal attend either the Pudsey or Farsley Ante-Natal Clinics, since the Tyersal Clinic was closed in July, and are brought here by the Borough ambulance and sitting case car. All mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic and others who attend the Child Welfare Clinic for the first time within six weeks of delivery are advised to attend the Post-Natal Clinic, but I regret to have to report that the mothers do not seem to think that this is necessary, although every effort has been made to point out to them the need for such attendance.

During 1945 234 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinics, and made 807 attendances. Only 4 women attended the Post-Natal Clinics.

11. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers receive financial assistance towards the cost of dental treatment, the amount of such assistance being decided according to the scale based on family income. This arrangement has been much appreciated by the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics, and during the year 10 mothers have been referred by me to the local Dental Surgeons.

12. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

I append herewith the reports of Mr. F. W. Goyder and Mr. Geoffrey Hyman, Orthopaedic Surgeons, on the work of this Clinic, which speak for themselves. I much regret that Mr. F. W. Goyder left us in June to take up an appointment with the Ministry of Health in London.

We were very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Geoffrey Hyman in September.

REPORT OF THE ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1945.

The figures for attendances and treatments at the Clinic speak for themselves. To those who can read them, they show not only the growth of the work but the future possibilities of expansion and the need for an adequate personnel properly trained.

On comparing the corresponding figures for 1944 and 1945, we find that the number of children under treatment has increased considerably. This number could have been greater, but it has to be realised that for lack of staff there was a waiting list necessitating selection for immediate or urgent cases rather than the slighter ones, and the earlier discharge to make room for others, when continuation of treatment might have consolidated a cure in those discharged. As to the treatments given, it will be noted that there were more than three times the number in 1945 than in the corresponding period of 1944. This shows that attendances have been more regular, absenteeism less frequent and the efficiency of treatment more easily observable. The ultra violet or "sun ray" attendances have more than doubled. It is to be noted however, that during half the period under review, we have been without the services of Mr. Gaunt, so that ultra violet treatment had to be severely limited, though the total shows a marked increase on 1944. When this absence occurred, the burden fell upon Miss G. Fabian, who already, in my opinion, seriously overworked, gallantly coped with the extra work, and prevented any serious drop in the total attendances.

The moral to be drawn from this analysis is this. Even now the full staff can barely cope with the work at present being done. Children needing treatment show no sign of diminishing, and although physical conditions are slowly and steadily improving, one must expect for many years yet, a steady stream of children requiring remedial treatment. Hence, in my opinion, to remain fully efficient, the Health Committee's efforts will have to be maintained, and the Personnel of the Clinic will sooner or later have to be increased.

I should like respectfully to congratulate them and their Medical Officer of Health on the way they have tackled this particular problem during the extremely difficult period through which we have just passed.

(Signed) F. W. GOYDER.

REPORT OF THE ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1945.

In September, 1945, I took over the Clinics at Pudsey and Calverley from Mr. Goyder. I found a well-run organisation and everyone has been extremely helpful and co-operative. The children are enthusiastic and cheerful and the confidence of the parents has been gained in the very necessary part they play in treatment. The number of inspections at the Clinics has been high, chiefly due to the fact that from June to September the work accumulated, as during that period there was no visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon.

I fully endorse Mr. Goyder's views regarding the necessity for increased accommodation and staff. I would like to add that an additional ultra-violet lamp would enable more children to be dealt with at the same time, thus saving time on the part of the staff. Postural defects form a large proportion of the cases seen at the Clinics and prolonged treatment is often necessary to prevent permanent deformity. It would be an advantage if remedial classes could be arranged at the schools to deal with minor defects and to follow up treatment initiated at the Clinics. I think there should be a closer link between physical education in the schools and the Clinics. I understand that the Medical Officer of Health has previously emphasised the importance of this co-operation which should be considered as an essential factor in the field of preventative medicine.

(Signed) GEOFFREY HYMAN.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, PUDSEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	118	107	57	16	7	31	82	72	—	—
February	123	107	13	15	8	15	93	82	—	1
March	125	114	13	10	11	3	92	67	2	2
April	119	117	8	14	14	11	86	56	6	8
May	124	124	17	18	12	11	89	72	4	1
June	125	123	21	14	20	15	96	77	3	7
July	128	121	10	13	7	15	88	71	4	6
August	123	131	4	12	9	2	49	53	7	—
September	118	129	9	9	14	11	86	70	—	—
October	108	137	9	10	19	2	78	85	—	—
November	104	127	5	7	9	17	64	76	—	—
December	108	116	10	1	6	12	71	69	—	—
MONTH	Treatments given under 5 yrs.				Treatments given over 5 yrs.				Total	
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity		
January	234	201	197	—	140	242	114	6		
February	280	287	308	—	83	430	95	6		
March	186	192	143	—	112	455	51	21		
April	201	198	152	—	84	398	47	19		
May	222	205	201	—	47	284	34	3		
June	335	305	259	—	77	460	79	3		
July	322	258	178	—	65	445	45	1		
August	128	112	26	—	22	131	2	—		
September	284	247	139	—	57	336	51	—		
October	381	298	194	—	67	401	83	2		
November	305	263	116	—	41	319	42	4		
December	109	99	54	—	18	181	17	—		
	2987	2665	1967	—	813	4032	660	65	Total	5570

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, CALVERLEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	8	13	2	—	1	—	4	12	—	—
February	11	13	4	—	1	2	8	13	—	—
March	12	13	—	1	1	—	9	13	—	1
April	10	14	—	—	2	—	9	13	—	—
May	11	14	1	—	—	—	9	13	—	—
June	11	15	1	1	2	—	9	14	—	—
July	11	18	3	3	—	—	9	17	—	—
August	12	22	2	3	—	—	10	21	—	—
September	12	25	—	4	1	1	10	23	—	—
October	11	24	—	2	—	1	9	23	—	—
November	12	24	1	3	2	1	12	18	—	—
December	16	23	—	—	—	—	12	18	—	—
MONTH	Treatments given under 5 yrs.				Treatments given over 5 yrs.					
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity		
January	33	33	39	—	—	2	12	—		
February	32	37	40	—	—	10	8	—		
March	47	47	46	—	—	25	20	—		
April	17	17	7	—	—	6	2	—		
May	34	34	8	—	—	12	2	—		
June	39	49	15	—	—	26	9	—		
July	29	34	15	—	—	16	—	—		
August	34	34	18	—	—	6	3	—		
September	69	74	41	—	—	8	5	—		
October	48	55	35	—	—	6	3	—		
November	48	54	33	—	—	9	22	—		
December	42	44	25	—	—	4	22	—		
Total					472	512	322	108	Total 244	

13. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Appended are the figures for the past five years which show clearly the progress that we have made:—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Year	School Children Complete Course	Infants Complete Course	Total
1941	801	447	1248
1942	413	493	906
1943	185	540	725
1944	120	385	505
1945	77	430	507

The following are the percentages of the school children immunised in the Elementary schools within the Borough.

PERCENTAGE TABLE.

Littlemoor Secondary	77.6%
Littlemoor Primary	85.0%
Greenside Junior	85.0%
Greenside Infants	80.0%
Primrose Hill Secondary	87.0%
Primrose Hill Primary	91.0%
Waterloo	93.7%
St. Joseph's	81.0%
Richardshaw Lane Junior	84.8%
Richardshaw Lane Infants	86.0%
Calverley Church	82.0%
Calverley Council	83.8%
Wesley Street	80.0%
Frances Street	92.0%
Average ...	<u>88.8%</u>

14. VITAMIN PREPARATIONS.

The distribution of vitamin preparations remains unaltered during the year under review, and is carried on as it was in 1943. Both the Day Nurseries, as requested by the Ministry of Health, are distributing centres for these preparations, as formerly.

The amount of dried milk supplied during the year to infants alone was 14,722lbs. at cost, and 209lbs. free.

The Food Executive Officer, by courtesy of the Ministry of Food, has kindly given me the following figures of milk issued under the National Milk scheme, during the year, in the Borough of Pudsey:—

2,150 persons were receiving milk at 2d. per pint,

32 persons were receiving milk free of charge.

The following figures show approximately the quantities of vitamin foods issued under the Ministry of Food scheme:—

Cod Liver Oil, 70 bottles issued weekly.

Orange Juice, 622 bottles issued weekly.

Vitamin Tablets, 20 packets issued weekly.

As you are aware it is almost impossible to give precise figures of children who regularly obtain orange juice and cod liver oil, and the above figures are inclusive of mothers who also obtain vitamin preparations here, to which they are entitled.

15. DAY NURSERIES.

The Nurseries at Providence House and Littlemoor Road both continue to be as popular as ever, and have shown little sign of abating now that the end of the War has come. Miss Spence the matron at Littlemoor Nursery was taken ill in January and was unable to return to duty. Miss E. Moore the matron at Providence House was appointed Superintendent Matron over both nurseries on the 1st April, 1945, and carried out her duties in the way that one would expect an experienced and well qualified nurse of Miss Moore's type to do. She has put into operation at Littlemoor the various methods that have been adopted by her at Providence House, and have been so well reported on, both by the Inspectors of the National Society of Day Nurseries and the Ministry of Health. In the instruction of the children at Providence House Miss Moore has had the assistance of Miss A. Milner, as Warden, and I have great pleasure in here recording the able way in which Miss Milner has tackled her duties, and has found it quite easy and pleasant mixing in the already very amiable and pleasing atmosphere that exists in this very popular nursery. Miss Milner was appointed in July of this year.

Providence House continues to serve ably the purpose for which it was intended, as the accompanying figures show, and has not closed its doors for one single night, as we have always accepted children for night care here, principally owing to mothers being employed on shift work in this area. (It must be remembered that Pudsey is one of the centres of the woollen industry, and that women are peculiarly suited to employment in this industry. In fact, recent figures given by the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, show that there are two women to every man employed, and 40% of these are married). The staff has remained constant during the year, which speaks very highly for the administration, as, although surrounded by factories, young women who have sought employment here have been reluctant to leave. The classes for the National Society of Day Nurseries' Certificates have gone on steadily, and I have been helped with the lectures by the matron, who has given demonstrations for the practical part of the examination in addition to coaching, and revision, in the theoretical work.

The health of the children at these Nurseries has been all that one could wish for, and we have experienced no epidemics in them in Pudsey during the year, such as appear to have agitated the minds and attention of my colleagues in various parts of England and Wales, and led them to present adverse views for the retention of these institutions, and they have gone so far as even to suggest closing all Day Nurseries on these grounds. This view is to be regretted. It has not been my experience in this area, and, I feel, ought never to be the experience of any of my colleagues, if the lines I have put into practice in Pudsey were adopted, par-

ticulars of which I have given in my other reports (and do not wish to burden you with them once again), and what has been experienced here can naturally be realised by others. The children must be inspected daily—completely stripped—the inspection to be carried out by an experienced nurse. Here it is done by the Deputy Matron, Miss M. Corfield, who has been with us ever since the Nursery opened. (She came to us as an Assistant Nurse; in due course obtained her State Certificate for Nursery Nurses, and gradually rose to the position she now occupies. She came to us after two years in a County Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, and has ably justified her selection). Matters of difficulty she refers to the matron, who has been Night Sister and Deputy Matron in an Infectious Diseases Hospital, and if necessary the child is isolated, and the matter reported immediately to the Medical Officer of Health. It is a good principle to have your matron possess a State Registered Fever Nurse's Certificate, and to have adequate experience in an Infectious Diseases Hospital. Further, children whose bodies are found to be dirty are immediately bathed, and given a fresh set of clothing, which is the Nursery's property, and which is obtained by asking kindly people to send to us any discarded articles of apparel that they might have at their disposal. The response to this appeal has been ready and generous. The children's own clothes are put into a special bag which is numbered with the child's own number, and on the mother's visit in the evening to take the child home, she is instructed by the matron, told of the condition in which she found the child on admission in the morning, and advised in regard to cleanliness, and to see that the child is not returned in that condition again, and that the child's clothes, especially the garments he or she wears next to the skin, must be properly washed before use. This advice I find is much appreciated, and the mother has profited by the instructions so given, especially when she is approached tactfully by an experienced and discerning matron. If there is a doubt as to the cleanliness of the home itself, the matter is referred to me, and the Sanitary Authorities are asked to visit and report on the condition. In addition, the mother is asked by the matron to report the indisposition of any child in the family, and the matron asks the private practitioner to contact the Medical Officer of Health should he suspect a case of infectious disease. Swabs are taken of all cases of rhinorrhoea or otorrhoea, and proper treatment given. Clean pieces of rag are given to each child, as paper handkerchiefs have been found to be unsuitable, and the children are instructed as to their use. Children are taught to wash their hands before every meal. Furthermore, throat and nose swabs of nurses are taken from time to time, to ensure their freedom from infection. These are a few of the many little things that are attended to at our Nurseries, and I just mention them to refresh your memories, as I have already spoken of them in earlier reports. In this way we have kept the epidemic wolf from our doors. Nurseries are too important to be closed for such conditions as could be rectified when attended to on the lines that I have touched upon here.

Day Nurseries are to be eagerly sought after, and established wherever possible no matter how slender is the industrial need. The intention uppermost in our minds should be to meet the need of the child, and not merely be that of industrial progress and

betterment. I feel very strongly that we are tending to stress this latter point alone, to the detriment of the growing child, who ought to be the principal concern of all welfare authorities. The overworked mother, the help-meet of an underpaid father cannot find time to attend to the finer points in connection with the natural development of her child, which modern knowledge has taught us to watch over. These must be treated and rectified for the betterment of the future citizens, and for a stronger and better nation. And we must cultivate an atmosphere of understanding on these lines, as this type of work must be included in our welfare organisations of the future, to complete the circle of our welfare activities, the deficiency in the circumference of which is now made up by the introduction of Day Nurseries. Staffs employed in such organisations must be carefully chosen, and more carefully trained, as such instruction must be peculiar to this type of work. This fact must be thoroughly understood by welfare authorities, and all types of organisers interested in this side of child welfare. This fact is, I feel, imperfectly realised by local authorities, and, until such time as they do, we shall be handicapped by their attitude in our Infant Welfare work. People must realise that Day Nurseries are a very special organisation, and so very necessary to the correct instruction, observation, and guidance of the natural development of the growing child.

It is most essential that the staff must be composed of nurses, and not teachers, specially trained in this side of our work. The school-teacher atmosphere must be entirely eliminated, and the "happy-family" environment established. The children who are sent here to be looked after need tolerance, gentle handling, and very kindly treatment, which are the "stock-in-trade" of the properly trained nurse for this work, and the child's individual peculiarities can also be carefully studied. There must be no attempt at regimentation of the children. They must be free to express themselves as they feel inclined, watched and guided by the appropriately trained nurse. You see, I insist on the word nurse—always, as the teacher element must be eradicated once and for all when looking after and training these young charges. And, as such, I turn my face resolutely against Nursery Classes in preference to Day Nurseries. The Nursery Class has the atmosphere of the school no matter how you desire to modify it, but the Day Nursery will always have the atmosphere of "home," with a staff trained to observe closely the natural development of the tender plant in their care. This is an exceedingly important matter, and one I cannot stress sufficiently. Children here, must not live in a world of "DON'TS," and the word "naughty" accompanied as it invariably is by a grimace or frown, must be completely eradicated from the nursery vocabulary. The voice of the nurse must never be raised when attempting to direct the faltering footsteps of the growing child, seeking experience in a world of which it is completely ignorant. All this, you will agree, needs the nurse to be specially trained. She must be taught to understand that the child is merely seeking the "why's and wherefores" of its surroundings, and that it does not understand the frailty, or the value of objects which she has come to know by long experience, and as that is the case she must not expect the young child to arrive at this much to be desired knowledge, sooner than she herself took, and so kindly

direction, and gentle guidance must be the basis on which this work must progress. Hence my reiteration of the need for a particularly trained nurse for this type of work, which is peculiar to child welfare. I cannot impress this too strongly on the minds of those interested in this side of our work, as this is the only line to adopt for success in the development of our future citizens.

The problem child who is always with us, and is so frequently pushed aside and forgotten can be discovered easily and readily in such places as these, and none better, his or her peculiarities watched, and the case brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, who will then hand it over to the Child Guidance Clinic to help rectify the mental confusion that here exists; to correct it, and to assist the nurse, trained in psychological methods, help re-educate the child, and to build up its mental outlook on proper lines. Nurses trained in this special way, as every nurse working in a Day Nursery ought to be, will be on the look out for disorders of this nature, and help in their correction, and eventual rectification, which is easier at this earlier stage, than if allowed to go on, and would inevitably become anxiety states, or obsessional neuroses, or whatever disorder you care to mention, as a child will be a prey to one or other of the many psychological disorders which such children are subject to, and eventually have to be dealt with by a psychiatrist. Day Nurseries are the centres where these psychiatric problems can be easily brought to the attention of competent staffs, because it is here that we meet with children not only in the mass, but of different complexities. The nervous child, the confused child, the misdirected child, the child that looks for love and attention that it craves, the frightened child, the delicately attuned child, the child with no outlet for its imagination, the child with suppressed desires, and so on, all of such tender years that they can easily be deflected from the proper path in the course of this most delicate period of their development, and all yearning, each in its own peculiar way, for guidance, direction, attention, and care, and with experience and knowledge will easily be able to be given the proper treatment for the disorders, cravings and longings; and it is here that the chaff can so easily and readily be sifted from the wheat, and the child saved. This to my mind is the chief of the many reasons why Day Nurseries must go on. They have been incorporated into our welfare work, originally to help the working mother, and release her to do a job we all so badly needed to be done when the horrors of War were brought so near to us. Yet, this War measure and industrial necessity has eventually opened up so many other reasons why they should continue, and now they must remain, not to relieve mothers but to help children. Remember, the child is a tender plant, and so is in need of your care and attention, its life and growth depend on you, as I have endeavoured to point out in this article, and its early training and upbringing need your every attention, as, according as you mould it, so it will grow into a strong tree and be a credit to the nation, or it will perhaps become limp and fruitless, and lie impotently in our communal gardens, and be a liability, not only to itself but to those around it, and a financial drain on the resources of communities both local and national, to the detriment and shame of those of us fortunate enough to be given the opportunity of guiding its early steps in the right direction.

PROVIDENCE HOUSE NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children			Resident Children	
Attendances	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
January	362	534	152	122
February	320	522	121	130
March	168	288	85	78
April ...	235	462	111	100
May ...	267	493	141	117
June ...	280	550	126	134
July ...	286	539	137	118
August	247	486	119	105
September	290	522	101	113
October	312	623	158	93
November	270	530	99	80
December	244	428	142	—

LITTLEMOOR ROAD NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children				
Attendances			0-2	2-5
January	...	...	112	171
February	...	...	163	171
March	...	...	121	139
April	...	...	229	202
May	...	...	259	262
June	...	...	306	313
July	...	...	266	415
August	...	...	225	270
September	...	...	275	381
October	...	...	240	390
November	...	...	268	353
December	...	...	222	308

16. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was an epidemic of Measles early in the year, and of the 452 cases notified during the 1st quarter of the year 426 were aged 1—5 years. (In 1944, Scarlet Fever stood out as a very prominent feature).

Measles occupied no little of our time, and the incidence of the remainder of such notifiable diseases is negligible, Scarlet Fever coming a bad second with a total of 48 cases as against 507 of measles. Diphtheria remains much as it was in 1944, 25 cases as against 24. Mumps are no longer notifiable. Whooping Cough shows a slight decrease, as does pneumonia; all of which shows a considerable improvement in our statistics, and if from the total of 637 cases in all incidence of infectious disease in this Borough, the 507 cases of measles were to be deducted, we could present a bill of health that would compare very favourably with any that the contiguous Boroughs can show.

AGE INCIDENTS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Under 1 Year	AGE GROUPS										65 and over	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	4	5	21	8	5	1	—	—	—	48	45	—
Diphtheria	—	1	1	5	—	7	4	3	4	—	—	—	25	25	2
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	3	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	16	—	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	—	12	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Measles	19	55	64	70	68	216	9	3	2	1	—	—	507	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	4	5	4	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	64	75	85	82	251	22	11	8	5	10	1	637	73	9

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1944—Monthly Incidence of Notification.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	—	5	7	1	5	5	1	4	7	4	2	48
Diphtheria	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	5	2	1	1	25
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	16
Erysipelas	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	12
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anterior Polio-Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	20	224	202	36	17	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	507
Whooping Cough	5	9	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	26
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	39	241	220	52	20	12	12	4	10	11	9	7	637

17. TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 19 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1945: 15 male and 4 female, and 6 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis: 4 male and 2 female. Deaths were 8 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis: 6 male and 2 female, and there was 1 male death, Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

All cases of tuberculosis coming within the Borough are notified to the Medical Officer of Health who in turn notifies them to the County Medical Officer. Further, any suspected cases discovered by the Medical Officer himself at his Clinics, or sent to him by the Local Practitioners, are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer of the West Riding County Council who attends on Friday mornings at "Far Royd," Otley Road, Shipley, where the Tuberculosis Dispensary is now situated.

18. VENEREAL DISEASES.

No notification is made to the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough, but all particulars are sent by the V.D. Centres at Leeds General Infirmary and St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, to the County Authorities for inclusion in the County Medical Officer's Annual Report. But should any cases come under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough, he in turn refers them to one or other of the above-mentioned hospitals, to be included in their statistics, while they report their findings to the County Medical Officer.

19. SCABIES.

Since November, 1944, there has been no treatment centre for Scabies. The Decontamination Centre at Pudsey was suggested as a centre but the expense of adaptation was considered prohibitive.

I am hoping in the near future to have come to some arrangement with a neighbouring authority for the treatment of scabies. In the meantime such cases as come to our notice are given advice in the use of Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion, with which they are supplied, from the County Authorities.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED
DURING 1945.

Scarlet Fever	48
Diphtheria	25
Acute Pneumonia	16
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Erysipelas	12
Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory	19
Tuberculosis (b) Other forms	6
Measles	507
Whooping Cough	26
	<hr/>
	662
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Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital:—

Scarlet Fever	45
Diphtheria	25
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Erysipelas	1
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	73
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WARD STATISTICS.

	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Acreage	755	233	856	398	347	1,221	1,516	5,326
Estimated Population	3,658	3,956	4,614	3,243	3,337	7,012	3,562	29,382
Est. Population per acre ...	4.8	16.9	5.3	8.1	9.6	5.7	2.3	5.5
Live Births	32	16	25	28	28	92	12	233
Birth Rate	8.7	4	5.4	8.6	8.3	13.1	3.3	7.9
Deaths	36	38	35	39	44	82	58	332
Death Rate	9.8	9.6	7.5	12	13.1	11.6	16.2	11.2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	5
Infantile Mortality Rate	31.2	0.00	0.00	35.7	35.7	21.7	0.00	21.4

NOTIFICATIONS.

	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	9	7	8	9	2	6	7	48
Diphtheria	7	2	4	—	3	7	2	25
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	1	2	2	—	6	2	16
Erysipelas	4	1	1	4	1	1	—	12
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	114	61	119	78	32	65	38	507
Whooping Cough	8	2	1	3	1	10	1	26
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary	1	5	4	3	1	5	—	19
Non-Pulmon'y	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	6

SECTION C — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding Sewage Disposal in the Borough.

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, storm tank, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.
- (b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm water and humus tanks with filtration by percolating and land filters. Sludge is disposed of on drying beds and milk of lime is used as a precipitant.
- (c) Sewage from Farsley, and
- (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley Works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flow for 1944.

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total Volume treated	238,408,000	66,502,000
Average daily flow	638,000	180,000
Average week-day flow	707,000	190,000
Average week-day dry-weather flow	468,000	128,000
Average Sunday dry-weather flow	341,000	120,000
Rainfall (Houghside)	26.54 inches.	

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 50% trade waste at Houghside Works, and 20% at Smalewell Works.

Strength of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 15 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid KMnO_4 in four hours and is therefore, classed as very strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong (O_2 absorption = 12/100,000).

Character of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works is a very difficult one from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitant which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds fairly readily to normal treatment. Difficulty from irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.

Average Analyses for 1944.

Parts per 100,000 of O_2 absorbed from acid $KMnO_4$ in 4 hours at $80^\circ F$:—

Smalewell:

Crude sewage	12.2	
Tank Effluent	4.32	= 65% Purification.
Humus Effluent	1.64	= 86.5% Purification.
Final Effluent	1.35	= 89% Purification.

Houghside:

Crude sewage	14.3	
Tank Effluent	6.18	= 57% Purification.
Humus Effluent	3.74	= 74% Purification.
Final Effluent	2.36	= 83.5% Purification.

WATER SUPPLY.

I offer my sincere thanks to Mr. H. Brownson, Waterworks Manager, for the facts and figures in the following report.

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department.

There are two supplies of water to the Borough of Pudsey from Bradford, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper. The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from here it passes to the Gilstead slow sand filter, from where it is passed to the Heaton service reservoir and a branch is taken off at Shipley to supply Calverley, before it joins the Heaton service reservoir; that is to say, the water for Calverley is slow sand filtered at the Gilstead filter. The Pudsey supply proper is taken from the intermediate level waterworks which are the Angram and Scar House Reservoirs, which are impounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From here it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity filters and then through slow sand filters, and then sent on to Pudsey proper. In both cases the water is chlorinated at the filtration works.

The public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant. 9,971 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains to a population of 28,923, and there are 29 other sources of supply to 77 people. These are tabulated as overleaf:—

PREMISES NOT ON PUBLIC SUPPLY.

Location	Present Supply	Domestic.	Other	Tested	Result	Complaints of inadequate water supply during the last seven yrs
Calverley Bridge	Small Reservoir	21	Warehouse 1. Farm 1. Depot 1.	Yes	Satisfactory	
73a, Roker Lane	Spring	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Black Hey Farm	Spring	1	Farm 1.	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Bungalow Happy Valley	Spring	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	—
Page Wood Cott.	Well	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	—
Totals		25	4	—	—	2

Samples were taken periodically and sent to Richardson and Jaffee of Bradford, for a comprehensive analysis. This analysis includes the examination for lead.

During the year the following work has been carried out by the Waterworks Department:—

Ferrules inserted	118
Inspection of Plumbing Work	70
Washers fixed on Taps	1113
New Metered Supplies	17
Meters Changed	20
Houses visited and Taps inspected	12771
Valves examined	2664
Hydrants examined	2573
Burst mains repaired, 1—2in., 4—3in., 1—4in., 1—6in.	
Burst Service Pipes reported by Waterworks	
Inspectors	133

Mainlaying.

The following mains have been laid during the year, and with the exception of Capel Street the rest are extensions to the existing domestic system.

Capel Street	202yds.—3in.
Croft Place	169yds.—3in.
Farfield Estate	3752yds.—3in. 4in., 6in.
Thorpe Road	67yds.—3in.
Pembroke Road	40yds.—3in.
Bakers Cottages	49yds.—3in.
Woodhall Road	61yds.—3in.

There has also been laid approximately 210yds.—3in. main to the seven cottages and one farm at Rodley Fold.

Consumption of Water.

	Year ending 31st March	
	Gallons 45/6	Gallons 44/5
Domestic Supply	197,241,000	188,073,000
Trade Supply	75,637,000	79,095,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Consumption	272,878,000	267,168,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The average daily consumption per head of population including trade 25.78 gallons.

Sanitary Department,
5, Manor House Street,
Pudsey.
January 10th, 1946.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1945.

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1945.

At the beginning of the year the department suffered from its usual wartime troubles, such as shortage of labour and materials, deterioration of existing equipment and vehicles, and a great amount of time had to be devoted to Civil Defence purposes by the staff and myself.

With the coming of peace during the year, it was possible to reduce the time spent on certain wartime duties, with a resultant benefit to the real public health functions of the department.

I am greatly indebted to the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee for the progressive spirit which they have shown in regard to the department, and for the many kindnesses shown to me.

I would also be lacking if I failed to express my thanks to the heads of the various Corporation Departments for their ever willing co-operation and help.

Much remains to be done in the Department during the post war years, but I am confident that with a continuance of this spirit of progress and co-operation, all difficulties can be solved in the shortest possible time.

Staff.

Changes in the inspectorial staff seem almost inevitable under present arrangements. Young men obtain good experience here and then move on to more lucrative posts; and until salaries are stabilized there seems to be no way out of the problem.

Mr. W. Goodchild resigned his appointment as from 27th April, 1945, on being appointed to a similar post with the Gateshead County Borough Council.

Mr. H. Nussey, of Bolton, was appointed to succeed him as from 1st June, 1945.

Miss N. W. McEvoy resigned her post as clerk in the department on 12th October, 1945, after five years splendid service, and was duly succeeded by Miss A. Webster, who commenced here on October 22nd, 1945.

Work of Sanitary Inspectors.

Housing.

During the year a very informative survey for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1936, was carried out, with the object of assessing the number of houses likely to be dealt with in the post war programme of the department. Regard was paid to the general standard of housing in the Borough, and the properties concerned were divided into

- (a) Section 25. Types for clearance area action, and
- (b) Section 11. Types—individual unfit properties.

I would point out that throughout the Borough there are no large areas of property suitable for clearance action, and unfit properties are found in small pockets surrounded by better type dwellings. It will be noted that the (b) Section 11 type of property makes up a large proportion of the total number recommended for treatment.

Special mention must be made of the Calverley Ward. Although there is a considerable amount of property in this ward which by modern standards must be judged old. It has in general been so well maintained and improved that it would be difficult to find any properties to which the name "slum" could be reasonably applied.

The totals enumerated are as follows:—

- (1) Individual unfit houses. Sec. 11. Class A. 140.
(The bulk of this property requires demolition).
- (2) Individual unfit houses. Sec. 11. Class B. 274.
(Probably 25% of this property will be suitable for an extended life after reconditioning).
- (3) Clearance areas. Sec. 25. Class A. Primary 246.
- (4) Clearance areas. Sec. 25. Class B. Secondary 266.

The survey is of course of a preliminary nature, and the figures quoted are subject to a detailed inspection at a later date, but an approximate figure of 800 houses requiring demolition in the early post war years may be taken as reasonably accurate.

It will be appreciated that such a programme may need to be extended over a period of some years, and cannot be contemplated until the necessary facilities for rehousing are available.

Much work was done by the sanitary inspectors in effecting repairs to houses, although such work had, by reason of labour and material difficulties, to be restricted to essential and urgent work.

The general standard of housing in the Borough, in common with the rest of the country, has deteriorated progressively with the continuance of the war, and houses which might have been made fit for habitation at a reasonable cost, had the necessary labour and materials been available in the early years of the war must now, in many cases be considered fit for demolition only.

I would advise property owners to take active measures to prevent further deterioration of their property. It is not generally known that a licence authorising repairs can be obtained provided that the sanitary inspector is satisfied of the necessity of the proposed work.

With the setting up of a housing department during the year full co-operation has been secured in dealing with applicants who plead overcrowding or insanitary housing conditions. The sanitary inspectors are consulted on all such applications and expert advice and opinion is given on the conditions appertaining.

All vacated council houses and incoming tenants are visited by the sanitary inspectors so as to prevent spread of vermin, &c. No accurate figures are available as to the overcrowding of houses in the Borough, but there is little doubt that overcrowding has increased during the war years, and that no effectual remedy can be adopted to abate overcrowding until new houses are available.

Several applications were investigated where it appeared that persons had taken up residence in a "bad" house, with the obvious intention of pressing their rehousing needs to the Committee.

Food Inspection.

Close attention has been given to this important aspect of public health work. Bakehouses and food preparing premises are subject to frequent inspection, and I have to report a good general standard of construction and cleanliness.

The inspection of foodstuffs in shops and warehouses has resulted in the condemnation of a good proportion, particularly canned goods. I would point out that food is not usually inspected unless there is a doubt about its fitness for food. I am pleased to say that local shopkeepers and wholesalers have given good co-operation in reporting any "doubtful" food to the sanitary inspectors.

Milk production and distribution in the Borough received the usual careful attention of the department. Regular inspections of cowsheds and dairies, and the frequent sampling of milk for bacteriological examination from producers and retailers is part of the routine work. The results obtained are on the whole highly satisfactory. Complaints were received during the year from householders of the early souring of "pooled" milk, and in several cases the complaints were justified. "Pooled" milk as provided locally is produced in the more rural portions of the county, collected by the dairy company and delivered to a central plant, where it is heat treated to ensure a better keeping quality. It is then obtained by retailers for distribution to the public. It will be readily seen that such milk must be at least a day old before it reaches the consumer, and I suspect that this period is often exceeded.

The complaints of such milk which were found to be justified were fully investigated by the department. I am of the opinion that main cause of the complaints made was due to delay in collection and distribution, and the Ministry of Food was notified accordingly.

I am pleased to record that one accredited producer was licensed to produce tuberculin tested milk, after alterations to his premises had been completed.

Many local milk producers have not availed themselves of the opportunity of becoming "accredited" producers. In the majority of cases only slight alterations would be necessary to meet the requirements of the Act.

Factories Acts, 1937.

All factories in the Borough were regularly inspected, and particular attention was given to the sanitary accommodation at such premises. In certain cases it was found to be below the recommended standard, and the requirements of the Act were indicated to such factory managements.

Smoke Abatement.

The Council is very progressive in the matter of smoke abatement and prevention of atmospheric pollution. Representatives, including myself, are appointed to the National Smoke Abatement Society and the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

The sanitary inspectors have maintained a strict surveillance for excessive smoke emission from factory chimneys, and visits of an advisory nature have been made to interview boiler operatives, &c. Tolerance has had to be exercised, as the inferior quality of fuel supplied to factories was a contributory factor to the causation of undue smoke emission.

Equipment was obtained towards the end of the year to enable the department to take a survey of atmospheric pollution in the Borough, and it is anticipated that this work will be done in the early part of 1946.

During the next few years many Council houses will be erected, therefore the country and it is hoped the Government, will accept this golden opportunity by their insistence on the provision of smoke preventing grates in such houses.

Rat and Mouse Destruction.

Much useful work was done by the sanitary inspectors in advising occupiers of premises on eradication and proofing measures.

The department lost the services of the official ratcatcher early in the year and a workman in the department was successfully trained for this work.

No major infestations were reported during the year. In many cases of minor infestation it was found that the food of animals or poultry was responsible for the infestation. Many of the public fail to realise that unless proper proofing is carried out the site offers an ideal habitat for the rat.

The Ministry of Food directed the Council to carry out test baiting of the sewers. This work was completed in December.

137 manholes were baited with damp sausage rusk and the results were obtained the following day. There were 135 baits untouched, 1 bait partly taken, 1 bait completely taken.

The results obtained confirm the statement I made in my last annual report that circumstances in connection with the sewers in the Borough mitigate against rat infestation.

The direction of the Ministry of Food to carry out disinfection of the sewers was subsequently lifted.

General Sanitary Work.

During 1945 296 complaints were investigated, as compared to 259 in 1944. Every effort was made to maintain a high standard in regard to drainage work and the provision of sanitary appliances to premises, despite the shortage of essential materials.

The wartime relaxation on the keeping of animals and poultry is likely to set up a post war problem for the department as many unsightly and insanitary huts, &c. have been erected in gardens for domestic poultry keeping, &c.

The sanitary accommodation at licensed houses received special attention, and in many of the premises improvements were effected in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936.

A full investigation was made into the inadequacy of the water supply to a large block of dwellinghouses in the Borough, and the necessary measures were adopted to improve the supply.

Water samples were frequently obtained by the sanitary inspectors for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. In one case successive samples from a private supply to a block of houses proved bacteriologically unsatisfactory, and a statutory notice was served on the owner to improve the supply.

The drive on the abolition of ashpits and the substitution of dustbins therefor continued. Although the number has been considerably reduced, there are still a number left, mainly in the Farsley area.

The department was able to give material help to owners in the provision of bins both for this purpose, and for replacement purposes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The department was again beset with labour difficulties, and the increasing age of the refuse collection vehicles caused many breakdowns. Nevertheless the department endeavoured to give the public an eight day collection throughout the year, and only on infrequent occasions was this found impossible.

Controlled tipping was continued on the Rodley, Owlcotes and Tyersal sites. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in checking an infestation of crickets on the Owlcotes tip.

Steps were taken to secure additional tipping sites in the Borough, as the present tips are almost full.

The Council approved in principle the necessity for the provision of a new central depot and works. The present depot and garage in Lorriman's Fold is very unsuitable for further development.

Salvage Collection.

There was a big drop in salvage collection during the year, due in the main to public apathy. The salvage stewards scheme which had operated so successfully in past years produced diminishing results and many stewards ceased to operate.

The Ministry of Supply continued the direction on the Council to collect paper, rags, bones and kitchen waste, and these collections were regularly made.

The collection of other forms of salvage, with the exception of bottles and jars proved uneconomical due to the low market prices. During the year the total income from all salvage sales was **£1,296-15-11**, so that since salvage operations commenced in the Borough in 1940 a total of **£8,774-2-0** has been received from the sale of salvage.

The department continued the collection of kitchen waste, which was delivered to the Leeds Corporation for concentration, and concentrated food was sold and delivered to local pigkeepers and farmers.

During the year **198 tons** of kitchen waste were delivered to Leeds, and **133 tons** of concentrate sold in the Borough.

The price obtained for the raw kitchen waste did not adequately cover the cost of collection, and representations were made to the Ministry to increase the price payable to this authority for the work.

A drive for waste paper and books was held in the local schools in the period April 24th to 26th (inclusive). This resulted in the collection of a total of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of waste paper and **1,035** books. Of this total of books **240** were despatched to the services as suitable reading matter.

My grateful thanks are due to the members of the ladies salvage committee who have met regularly during the war years, and who have rendered invaluable assistance in the salvage effort. In particular I mention the names of Mrs. Tordoff, chairman, and Mrs. Walker, secretary.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act.

Drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Refuse accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Vermin infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water samples taken — bact. exam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
chem. exam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Investigation infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tents, vans, sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables, piggeries, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289

Housing Act.

Consolidated regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Measured for permitted number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Investigation overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Applications for Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1324

Food and Drugs Act.

Samples taken — Milk chem. exam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Milk desig. bact.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Milk ord. bact.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Food preparing, &c. premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Meat and food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191

Factories Act.

Factories with power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Factories without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

Shops Acts.

Hours of closing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Health, &c. (Sec. 10, 1934)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Recording of shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195

Petroleum Act.

Petroleum stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Carbide of calcium stores	8

Diseases of Animals Act.

Diseases of Animals Acts inspections	7
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Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Rat infestation	282
Mouse infestation	6
Sewer manholes baited	150
Re-visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150

Miscellaneous.

Pollution of rivers and streams	...	...	...	...	7
Reinspections where notices served	...	...	...	...	1854
Interviews	...	...	...	...	961
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	286
Tips and salvage depot	...	...	...	...	554
Refuse and salvage collection	...	...	...	...	284
Meetings, &c.	...	...	...	...	114
Civil Defence duties	...	...	...	...	35
Other visits	...	...	...	...	198

Total ... 10192

Work carried out in compliance with notices.

New drainage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains relaid, cleared or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Sink waste pipes cleared or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water closet pedestals replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tippler closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks refixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Cellars drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eavesgutters or rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rainwater pipes disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washbasins provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Floors relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chimneys or flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Washboilers rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sculleries lighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supplies repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fly nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thresholds provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from swill boiling abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Shops provided with washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops provided with heating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shops provided with statutory forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shops provided with additional W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New urinals provided at licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary accommodation at licensed premises improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary accommodation at licensed premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation at licensed premises screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation at licensed premises properly marked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary accommodation at factories improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water closets at factories cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water closets at factories ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water closets at factories properly marked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water closets at factories provided with fastenings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Factory fire escapes improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke prevention appliances fitted to furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises disinfested of vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Premises disinfested of rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Premises limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairymen's vehicles properly marked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Notices.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Statutory notices complied with in default	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Unsound Food Surrendered.

Wet fish	14 sts.
Meat	66 lbs.
Bacon	45 lbs.
Butter	84 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Biscuits	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Figs	20 lbs.
Pork trimmings	44 lbs.
Salad cream	1 jar.
Milk	89 tins.
Fish	473 tins.
Vegetables	219 tins.
Soups	21 tins.
Meat	375 tins.
Preserves	14 tins or jars.
Pickles	2 jars.
Salt	12 packets.
Shell eggs	4407

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Although the department was often faced with problems caused by the acute labour shortage and the increasing age of the vehicles, I am pleased to report that a regular collection was maintained throughout the Borough.

The vehicles used by the department are 3 Karrier Bantam collectors (30cwts. capacity), 1 Fordson collector (2-tonner), 1 Austin (3-tonner), and 1 Ford (10cwt. light van).

The staff of the department has varied numerically, but normally it comprises 1 general foreman, 4 gangers, 6 drivers, 11 dustmen and salvage workers and 2 tipmen.

During the year 332,256 dustbins, 1,177 ashpits and 2,112 privies or pailclosets were emptied, at a total cost of approximately £6,200. The following data shows the estimated apportionment of the cost:—

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per premises		1	7
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per 1,000 pop.	25	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse collection per premises		10	11
Estimated cost of refuse collection per 1,000 pop.	185	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and dis. per premises		12	6
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and dis. per 1,000 pop.	210	0	0

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on the three tipping sites at Owlcotes, Rodley Fold and Tyersal. All the tips were regularly treated to prevent rat infestation.

Salvage Scheme.

The collection of salvage dropped considerably during the year. The apathy of the householder in separating salvage was undoubtedly the main cause, as it was noted that the loads as they arrived at the tipping sites contained a much higher proportion of paper, &c.

It was found possible to maintain a weekly collection of salvage from the stewards who continued to operate, mainly due to the use of the light van for salvage collection.

Many salvage stewards ceased to operate during the year, and the number of active stewards at the end of the year was approximately 105. The stewards have done a grand job of work during the war years, and they richly deserve great praise for their efforts.

The total amount of salvage collected exclusive of kitchen waste was 123 tons 15 cwts. which brought in an income of £892-0-5. The amount was made up as follows:—

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	108	19	3	720	9	7
Rags	7	6	3	136	8	6
Bones	2	5	6	11	19	4
Jars and Bottles	3	2	0	18	2	5
Metals	2	1	0	5	0	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	123	15	0	892	0	5
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

Since 1940 the total income from salvage exclusive of kitchen waste has been £8,477-11-6, a truly creditable effort.

The collection of kitchen waste continued from the 450 communal bins placed in the streets. The raw kitchen waste was delivered for concentration to the Leeds Cleansing Department, and concentrated waste was brought back for sale to local farmers and pigkeepers.

The figures are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste to Leeds.			
197 tons, 13 cwts. 3 qrs. Val.	296	10	6
Sale of Conc.			
133 tons, 6 cwts., 2 qrs. Val.	641	11	0
Total ...	938	1	6
Wages	303	15	0
Supply of Conc.	533	6	0
Total ...	837	1	0

Closet Accommodation.

The approximate number of water closets in the Borough is 8710.

In the areas where there is no satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 127 pail closets or privies.

Action has been taken to secure the abolition of the worst type of privy midden and the substitution therefor of pailclosets and dustbins, in which case a weekly collection is maintained.

Privy middens are an abomination and a relic of the past, nauseating, and vermin attracting, and the emptying of such middens is a task which no self respecting man should be expected to perform.

Factories Act, 1937.

The factories on the register are as follows:—

Factories with mechanical power	151
Factories without mechanical power	32
Bakehouses	37

Visits have been made by the sanitary inspectors to inspect premises for the provisions as to health, and also to inspect the means of escape in case of fire, as follows:—

Factories with power	128
Factories without power	35
Bakehouses	63

Special attention was given to the inspection of bakehouses.

The sanitary accommodation at some of the older factories is not up to present day standards, and the reconstruction of the sanitary conveniences was secured in several cases.

I must say that the management of local factories has been most co-operative in their attitude towards suggestions put forward, and the desire of certain firms to provide first class conditions for their workers has resulted in the provision of sanitary accommodation well above the minimum standard laid down by the Act.

Housing.

1.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	411
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	1492
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	29
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	55
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action.	
	(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
	(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	384
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
	No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	391
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	84
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By owners	79
	(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	2
4.	Housing Act, 1936—Part IV Overcrowding.	
(1)	(a) No. of dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of year	70

(b) No. of families dwelling therein	87
(c) No. of persons dwelling therein	411
(2) (a) No. of new cases of overcrowding during year ...	16
(b) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	3
(c) No. of persons concerned in such cases	16
5. General Housing Conditions.	
(a) Total number of houses in the district	9819
(b) No. of working class houses included in above ...	7601

Owing to the acute housing shortage no formal action was taken to secure the closing or demolition of unfit houses.

The figures quoted as to the number of overcrowded houses and families are those with which the department has been concerned. There must be many other cases of overcrowding in the Borough unknown to the department, and I would urge the completion of a new housing survey at the earliest possible moment.

I draw your attention to the 104 visits to dwelling-houses made by sanitary inspectors in respect of vermin infestation, and also to the figures showing that 100 premises were disinfested.

General Sanitary Duties.

During the year 500 nuisances were dealt with as compared to 465 in 1944.

The visits made as shown in the statistics in the Report, cover a wide field:—

230 visits were made to test or inspect drainage work. Tests applied include the hydraulic, colour, and chemical tests.

114 cases of infectious diseases were investigated, and of these 100 premises were disinfested. Disinfection is carried out by formalin or sulphur di oxide. In my opinion this authority should consider the early provision of a steam disinfector for the treatment of infected clothing and bedding, and also for the treatment of vermin infested clothing, &c.

Work in connection with the disinfestation of premises, &c. from vermin, excluding rats and mice, involved the making of 104 visits. Various types of domestic pests were dealt with including bed bugs, cockroaches, flies, crickets, fleas and silverfish. The normal methods adopted for pest destruction include the use of H.C.N. gas, sulphur di oxide, and liquid and powder insecticides with a pyrethrum base.

With the advent of D.D.T. the new insecticide, on the market, it is believed that very much greater control will be exercised over domestic vermin, with its resultant benefits to public

health. Owing to supplies of D.D.T. not being available until towards the end of the year, it was not possible to use it so as to obtain a true assessment of its value.

The major portion of the houses in the Borough is supplied with town's water, but it is estimated that 28 houses, including farms, in isolated portions of the area, receive their supply from tanks, wells, or streams.

Regular sampling of the water was undertaken, particularly of the premises not on the public supply, for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination.			
	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Public Mains	11	11	
Other sources	23	16	7

Chemical Analysis.			
	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Public Mains	4	4	
Other sources	16	16	

Successive samples of water obtained from a common yard pump supplying seven houses proved unsatisfactory, and steps were taken to secure the provision of a wholesome supply of water to the said dwelling-houses.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(A) Milk Supply.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The milk supply in the district is generally of good quality. By far the major portion of the milk consumed in the Borough is produced locally, and is delivered in a raw state.

Some improvements have been effected in dairies and cowsheds during the year, and I am pleased to record the more determined efforts of producers to obtain a milk of good keeping quality.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the Borough ...	37
No. of wholesale traders registered	10
No. of retail milk purveyors registered	69
No. of cowshed inspections during the year ...	102
No. of dairy inspections during the year	124

127 samples of milk were taken for examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:—

Satisfactory	82.	Unsatisfactory	45.
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In addition 5 samples of milk were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination for tubercle bacillus; all proving to be negative.

Immediate investigations were made to discover the cause of unsatisfactory samples, and every attempt was made to locate and remedy the cause.

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The West Riding County Council have issued the following licences to producers in the Borough.

No. of licences to produce "Tuberculin-Tested"	
milk	2
No. of licences to produce "Accredited" milk ...	9

Licences to dealers in designated milks were issued by the Borough Council as follows:—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin-Tested"	
milk	2
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk ...	0
No. of supplementary licences to deal in T.T.	
milk	2
No. of supplementary licences to deal in Pas-	
teurised milk	1

25 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows:—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested	5	—
Accredited	18	—
Pasteurised	2	1

(3) Chemical Analysis.

A total of 97 samples of milk was obtained in the Borough, of which 63 were obtained by the sanitary inspectors for this purpose.

The county analyst certified that 90 were genuine, and 7 were classified as adulterated.

In the latter cases cautions were issued by the West Riding County Council, as the offences were only of a technical nature.

(B) Meat and other Foods.

During the year 211 visits were made to examine foods suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics a large amount of food was certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

The County sampling officers obtained 4 samples of food in the Borough, and the chemical analysis of these samples revealed 3 to be genuine and 1 adulterated.

58 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 125 visits were made during the year.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption.

The continuance of the co-operation with the Food Executive Officer enabled an inspection of every carcase to be made. The owners of the carcasses appeared to appreciate the advice given by the sanitary inspectors.

Miscellaneous Duties.

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:—

Licence to store petroleum spirit	45
Licence to store carbide of calcium	2
23 visits were made to such premises.	

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter.

Seven inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

288 visits were made by sanitary inspectors in respect of complaints of rat and mouse infestations.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 29 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the department.

Test baiting of the sewers in the Borough revealed the almost complete absence of rats therein.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough is comparatively low.

(d) Shops Acts.

It was possible to devote more attention to this section of work. 171 visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants. 91 visits were made to shops to inspect statutory forms, &c., 12 visits re hours of closing, and 195 visits were made to other shops during the period to amend the existing records.

The provisions of the Shops Acts contained in Sec. 10 of the Act were the subject of careful attention, and additional heating, lighting and W.C. accommodation was installed in certain cases as a result of action by the department.

During the year Civil Defence decontamination and food treatment services were wound up. I would like to take this last opportunity of sincerely thanking the members of the Borough

Emergency Committee, and all officers and personnel of the service for the great assistance afforded to me during the 5 years I acted as Commandant. Fortunately the services were not called upon to function during the war, but I am sure that as a result of the diligent and often irksome training voluntarily undertaken by the members, the service would have acquitted itself well if it had been called upon.

A light van (Ford 10) was obtained for the department in March and it has already proved a worthwhile investment by reason of the many purposes for which it can be utilised.

Mr. Eastwood (my deputy) and myself, were both successful in obtaining the testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing as a result of examinations taken in June at Manchester.

In conclusion I should like to thank the staff of the department for their loyalty and devotion to duty.

H. FOSTER, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

